

THE DAILY HERALD

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by the

Herald News Company,
EL PASO, TEXAS.

SEATTLE PLAZA. TELEPHONE 115.



An Independent Republican
NEWSPAPER.

Rigid Enforcement of Existing Laws
is the First Step Toward Municipal Reform.

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General Manager.
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Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso,
Texas for transmission through the
mails at second class rates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, one year \$7.00
Daily, six months 3.50
Daily, three months 1.75
Daily, one month .60
Weekly, six months 1.00
Weekly, three months .50

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The Daily HERALD is delivered by
carrier in El Paso, Texas, Juarez,
Mexico, and at the El Paso smelting
works, at fifteen (15c) cents per
week, or sixty (60c) cents per month.
Subscribers failing to get the HERALD
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tention.

THE PROMISE OF BETTER CITY
GOVERNMENT. — NO CONTEST
DESIRABLE.

One battle does not make a conquest.
The campaign is but just begun. The
first brush has been won in magnificent
style by those who oppose a continu-
ance of the old regime of ring rule.
What is coming after is problematic to
the men of both factions. But it is safe
to say that the Morehead faction will
not submit tamely to the will of the
majority. They are going to fight to
the last ditch, and the opponents of
the ring must not think that they
have got over the worst of their
troubles.

Republicans realize that, as things
are at present, they cannot do much
to help along the good work. While
individually they are as a rule sup-
porters of Hammett, they are not tak-
ing any active part in the campaign,
for several reasons. Democrats are
proverbially touchy about accepting or
seeming to accept support from the
republicans, and there are no doubt a
good many democrats who would re-
fuse to support a ticket that had a
savor of republicanism about it. In
the case of the Hammett ticket, there
has not at any time been any indica-
tion of a desire on the part of its sup-
porters for assistance from the republi-
cans—at least outwardly. The con-
test has been entirely within the lines
of the democratic party, and represents
solely a revolt against ring rule and
corruption within the party.

It is to be expected that the victor-
ious faction will make a clean sweep
of all the offices. That is what the
people expect to see, and want to see.
It would emphasize the importance of
the victory in a way that could not be
mistaken by the people with the mumm-
ified moral sense.

What the better element of the town
has been fighting for during a long
term of years is now, it appears, about
to be brought to pass. The result of
the primaries last night signalizes the
end of ring rule, at least for the pres-
ent. The boss will probably be deposed
and a new regime will begin. The
names of the candidates for the various
offices as they appear in today's Her-
ald are a sufficient guarantee that the
new conditions will be far better than
the old. There is promise of a live,
competent administration, whose ambi-
tion will be for something higher than
to make as much as possible out of the
city.

As it would be impossible to select
any ticket that would be acceptable
to everybody, naturally there are some

men on the ticket that would lend
weight and dignity to it if they were
to be left off. But the general aver-
age is high, and the promise is very
good for marked improvement over
the present set of professional office
holders. There is hope for better ad-
ministration of justice. There is hope
for a better police organization. There
is hope for a systematic plan for city
improvement. What more can be
asked? If we get an administration
that is a trifle above the average in-
stead of below it, we shall be fortu-
nate.

The Herald of course cannot assume
to speak for the republican party,
whether as an organization or as in-
dividuals. But it does seem that the
party can serve the city best by re-
fraining from taking any action that
might be turned to account by the
Morehead faction of the democrats. If
the Hammett ticket is elected, the re-
publicans will have received what they
themselves have ostensibly been fight-
ing for—better government. The re-
publicans could do no better if they
had the matter in their own hands.

The republicans will meet in a few
days. It is to be presumed, to decide
what action to take with regard to the
forthcoming election. It is to be hoped
that they will decide to make no con-
test at the polls, either in their own
name or in the name of any other or-
ganization, whether it call itself inde-
pendent or something else. Nothing
can be gained by such a contest, and
it might result in endangering the
prospects of the Hammett ticket, which
certainly represents "good govern-
ment" as no other movement has for
many years.

A LITTLE STUDY IN PRACTICAL POLITICS.

It was like a scene on the stage last
night, at the second ward primary.
Crowded in the district court room and
the rest of the building were anywhere
from one to two thousand men, more
than nine-tenths of them Mexicans
who could not speak a word of En-
glish. The presiding officer at times
made his remarks in Spanish, without
the formality of translating them to
the few Americans present. The Mex-
icans were all there to "work for a
dollar a day," or two dollars, as the
case might be.

To understand the conditions there,
it was necessary to visit one or more
of the "corrals," where these "voters"
were kept during Sunday and yester-
day. There were two types of these
corrals. In Chopin hall there were
some three hundred or more Mexicans
of the lowest type, dirty and ill smell-
ing. A band occupied part of the plat-
form, and played at intervals, when
the crowd yelled "Musica." The rest
of the platform was occupied by half
a dozen kegs of beer, cups, and buck-
ets. The Mexicans had swilled the beer
until they were too drowsy to walk to
the platform to get it, and some of
their number passed it around; tin
cups were dipped in buckets, and the
guzzling went on. The men were bleary
eyed and tired looking. Some were
asleep or reeling in their seats. The
floor was soaking wet with stale beer
and spittle. Most of the Mexicans
smoked cigarettes. There were per-
haps three or four white men present.

As long as the men in the corral kept
sober they were permitted to come and
go at will, but when they got silly
they were restrained by force from
going out of the house. It would never
do to let the other side get hold of a
half drunken voter, for the voter might
have his mind changed if the price
were to be raised half a dollar. So
the man at the door took hold of the
man's shoulders and wrists, and more
or less gently led him back in and
stood with his back to the door. The
crowd was quiet and orderly, there
was no loud talking or reveling. It
was just a long tedious wait, until the
human cattle should be needed to cast
their vote at the primaries.

At the Red Light dance hall, the
most notorious resort in the tenderloin
there was another type of corral.
Crowded about the bar were dirty Mex-
icans, a few white men, and "girls"
dressed in pink ball dresses with all
the accessories—it was bright sun-
light. The beer ran freely, and there
was music for those who were not too
stupid to dance. About the door stood
a number of police officers in uniform.
There was no excitement, and there
was no trouble of any sort during the
day at any of the corrals.

Shortly after seven in the evening
the forces of the two factions were
marched to the primaries by their
leaders. They made quite an army,
filling the street for a block, and the
sight as they crowded into the court
house, hooting and yelling, some of
them reeling with drunkenness, was
one to incite respect for our republi-
can institutions. Once inside, they
were under the will of the leaders, who
controlled them by a wave of the arms.

There were two tickets to be voted
on—let it be remembered that here
were two factions of the democratic
party struggling for supremacy—and
one of the tickets contained forty-four
names printed in one column, while
the other had the names in two col-

umns. This was the only way the Mex-
icans could tell which ticket to vote.
They knew the money was coming to
them for merely casting the little slip
of paper in the box, and they were con-
tent to wait.

It was purely a question of which
side had the most money to spend and
the best organizers among the Mexi-
cans. The whole thing was handled by
not over a dozen white men, yet there
were over fifteen hundred "votes" cast.
The voters were herded like cattle.
Nobody asked where they lived, or
how many times they had voted be-
fore the same evening. Everything
went, and the man who could gain a
vote by cheating, lying, bulldozing, or
purchasing, was admired as a "good
worker."

Such things as this are calculated to
instill in the minds of our Mexican citi-
zenship a due sense of their obliga-
tions to the community, and the privi-
leges of being an American freeman.
Every law on the statute book is care-
fully and consistently fractured, every
one of the ten commandments is brok-
en every minute, the whole procedure
is one of absolute anarchy and defiance
of law, and of the rules of common
decency, and yet it is out of such a
reeking mass that we are expected to
distill honest men to occupy official
positions.

Some readers may wonder how it is
possible to reconcile this editorial with
the one that precedes it. There is but
one answer—out of the primary, as
now conducted, commonly comes some-
thing worse than what we have had
seems to have been better than what
before. Out of this primary the issue
we have had. Without in any way
condoning the offense of those who en-
gage in the corrupting practices de-
scribed, there is no reason to qualify the
former assertion, that the new regime
would approximate good government
more nearly than the old.

A GREAT NEED FOR HONEST ELECTIONS.

In a year and a half the state of Tex-
as will have the opportunity of voting
upon the proposed constitutional
amendment, making the payment of
poll tax necessary in order to vote at
any election. It is said that the poll
tax would become delinquent the first
of March, but it is not clear whether
the poll tax could be paid at any time
by adding a penalty. The good of the
new law, if it is to be at all effective,
will come from prohibition of voting
unless the tax is paid at least a month
in advance of the election. Six
months would be better, a year still
better, but unless the tax is paid be-
fore the first of March in any year,
and a receipt presented to the regis-
trar, or at the polls, there should be
no vote.

It is the duty of every Texan who
believes in common honesty and com-
mon fairness in elections to support
this amendment. It will be at least an
improvement over present conditions,
and it is better to take a little at a
time, and always go ahead, than to ask
for impossibilities and sulk if they
cannot be had.

Texas also needs a primary election
law. In a number of states they have
advanced this far, and the subject is
being agitated in many others. The
time will come when the primaries will
be conducted with the same care that
ought to be used at elections. This
city seems to be so used to corrupt
practices that it is doubtful if much
can be done. But it would be a good
line for the Texas republicans to
adopt. They ought to work for the dis-
franchisement of the corrupt and ig-
norant Mexicans and negroes, for the
purification of the party, and for clean
and honest elections. It has been well
said that a minority party can afford
to be virtuous. It might be the means
of building up a strong white opposi-
tion party in this state, which would
be the best thing that could happen for
the state, and for every city in it.

The local republicans would make a
good stroke if they would stand boldly
for honest elections, and prepare
themselves to make the stand more
than a mere bluff. It is one direction
along which work for good govern-
ment would produce direct beneficial
results.

The movement of settlers to the
great northwest is larger than it has
been for a decade. Most of these peo-
ple come from the crowded east, but a
good many come from overseas. And
the bonafide settlers who come to this
country to make their homes and to
add to the productive power of the na-
tion are always welcomed.

The movement towards a union depot
is one of the most hopeful signs of the
times. The city will give it hearty
support, especially if the plans as to
location are carried out as now rumo-
red.

The history of America and its var-
ious subdivisions seems to be made
up of elections and interims. And the
elections drip off around the edges.

'Tis better to have bossed and lost
than never to have bossed at all.—C.
R. M.



"Is your mamma cross? Mine is
awful cross! Does your mamma say
'Hush!' when you laugh or make a
little bit of a noise? My mamma does.
She has nerves, papa says."

The mother who overheard this ac-
count of herself would feel heart-broken
to think of the shadow cast by her misery
on those she loved. Yet her condition is
real. Her nerves are strained to the
point of torture. Lack of appetite and
loss of sleep increase her weakness.

Such a condition may, in general be
traced to disease of the delicate womanly
organism, a cure for which is found in
the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-
scription. It establishes regularity, heals
inflammation and ulceration and cures
female weakness. It tranquilizes the
nerves, encourages the appetite and in-
duces refreshing sleep.

"I had been a constant sufferer from uterine
disease for five years," writes Mrs. J. A. Steorta
of Yankee Dam, Clay Co., West Virginia, "and
for six months previous to taking your medicine
I was not out of my room. Could not walk or
stand as there was much pain in back, drawing in
left side and bearing down weight in region of
uterus, accompanied with soreness. I suffered
constantly with headache, pain in back, short-
ness of breath, and could not sleep nor
lie down. When I had taken three bottles of
the medicine the periods were regulated, I
was not so nervous, could sleep well, and the
pain in side and bearing down had vanished.
My health is better at this time than it has been
in years."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets stimulate the liver.

Hungary says hypnotism is a crime,
and prohibits its exercise.

PROCTOR ON CUBA.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Senator Proctor agrees with every
other observer who has visited Cuba in
predicting since his return the peace-
ful adoption of the terms proposed by
congress to the new state.

The longer these terms are discussed
in Cuba the more difficult it will be to
find objection to them. They propose
nothing but a guaranty against disor-
der, yellow fever, the cessation of Cuba
territory to foreign masters or its
foreign invasion. The prohibition of
these things and the protection of Cuba
from foreign debt, invasion or acqui-
sition, imply no "sovereignty, jurisdic-
tion of control" on the part of the United
States. The terms all leave Cuba
free to be peaceful, prosperous and
well governed. They do not permit
freedom for yellow fever, riot, disorder,
debt, or foreign cession or invasion,
and any proposal that this was implied
would have been scouted three years
ago, when the Teller resolution was
passed.

What is really being worked out in
Cuba is a system under which Spanish-
American states can be part of a great
American system, in which each state
shall be free, sovereign, and indepen-
dent, but guaranteed against the evils
of revolution, pestilence and debt,
which have hitherto sapped their pros-
perity. The United States does not
seek to annex them. They may not
want to be annexed. They must, then,
remain independent, but free revolu-
tion and free yellow fever can no longer
be permitted as in the past, because
the world grows small.

Under our federal systems states
keep their sovereignty for all local pur-
poses and for national purposes are
part of one nation. As Porto Rico has
shown, various questions render this
plan less easy of application to a
Spanish-American island, not ready to
become a state and which may not be
ready for a generation or more.

By slow degrees the case of Cuba is
working out a larger, freer system, in
which Cuba, and perhaps other Span-
ish-American states will in the end
continue free in all ordinary foreign
relations, independent and sovereign,
but in which the United States will act
as a guarantor against riot and disor-
der, yellow fever and tropical disease,
extravagant debt and foreign invasions
and foreign claims on territory.

If this plan works it will be the better
for all concerned than either future
annexation of the past regime of revolu-
tion, riot, yellow fever, and period-
ical interference by the United States
against Europe and to protect a govern-
ment as in Mexico, as a boundary in
Venezuela. Such a plan may avoid the
difficulties on one side of complete cor-
poration with the United States and on
the other the arrested development of
Spanish-American government by revolu-
tionary disorder. Instead of in-
creasing annexation there will be the
United States, a union made up of ho-
mogeneous states, and to the south
free and independent Spanish-Ameri-
can countries, working out their in-
dividual destiny protected by an Ameri-
can guarantee from disorder, pesti-
lence, extravagance or invasion.

CATTLE SELLING HIGH.

One Hundred and Forty-three Head
Bring \$68,800.

Chicago, Ill.—In the three days' dis-
position sales of the noted Long Branch
herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, owned
by Charles Escher & Son of Botna,
Iowa, which closed today in Dexter
park amphitheater, Union stockyards,
there were sold 143 head, realizing \$68-
800, an average of \$481 per head.

This is the greatest average ever
made on a like number of cattle of any
breed in the world. The highest priced
cow was imported Kirilvinian to Con-
tine Brothers & Stevenson, Holstein,
Iowa, for \$1700, and the highest priced
bull was Orin of Long Branch, to A.
C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, for \$1300.

FOR SALE.

All household goods at once. Parties
desiring furniture, carpets, etc.,
will do well to call at residence of Mrs.
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Massage at Natatorium Turkish baths.

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more good for their money than any buyer in El Paso. I make this
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